The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,647.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
——— including postage	„	38 0
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——— including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
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Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	„ 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	„ 4 „	
Third and succeeding	2 „	

In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BRIGGS—June 5th, at Middle Colaba, Louisa, the beloved wife of John Gafford Briggs Esq., aged 27 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HUNTER—May 27th, at Madras, the wife of Alexander Hunter, Esq., M. D., prematurely of a daughter—still born.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, via Bushire, Lingah and Muscat, by Native Boats belonging to the Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bussorah, Aboosa, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th	3rd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	24th	7th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steamer Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with Mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay (mainly about)	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, and 160 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the Steamer with Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 2 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. it is despatched at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer leaves at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15		Leave Calcutta	1 and 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Karnack	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	5	19
„ Tuticorin	7	20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo	11	24	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle	12	25	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	13	26	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo	15	
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin	20	
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Karnack	21 and 1	
„ Bimlipatam	19	3	„ Carwar	20	5
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam-ship BURMAH 1,925 tons, 260 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched as above, on the 15th June, 25 months during the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steam re do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighbouring ports may be landed at Karakal, 25 miles to the South of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at 6 P. M., as above, interchange passengers and cargo with the Peninsular Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, whom will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karanja.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at the same hour.

From Dhurrumtur, Oolwa every alternate day at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO sail, weather permitting, about the 15th instant, Messrs George Smith & Son's Ship "CITY OF AMOY," Captain McNeil, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will be dis, nished as above. For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Amoy.*

Bombay, 1st June 1867

A GENTLEMAN of great experience having been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general.

1st Class Testimonial will be given.

Adress "D. T. R." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately on their respective goods as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred.*

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of Goods per "ASIATIC," Andrew, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Andrew.

Bombay, 22ndMay 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital	£250,000	0 0
Reserved Fund	£222,346 10 11	
Suspense Account	93,514 10 1	
	315,861 1 0	
Total Accumulated Funds	2,510,139 0 0	
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments	652,137 11 10	

FIRE BUSINESS.

The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to £240,783 9 10

During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to £336,011 8 0

Deducting Re-Insurances 55,467 17 8

The Nett Premiums are	280,543 10 4	
Exhibiting an Increase of	£39,760	0 6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to	£190,192	6 4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

WANTED, for a few months a BOOK-KEEPER, capable of commencing and balancing a set of books. Salary Rs. 150 per month. If good services are rendered, the situation may become a permanent one. Apply by letter addressed "Book-keeper" to the care of the Gazette.

WANTED a BANDMASTER, for H. M.'s 20th Regiment, Bombay N. I., apply stating terms and forwarding testimonials to the President Band Committee, Baroda.

17th May, 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1300 Tons, will be despatched about the 12th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

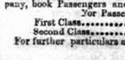
First Class	£ 64	10	0 including Railway
Second Class	£ 37	5	0 Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. BRAISNET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON, AND CHINA. (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

CAPITAL PAID UP, £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £145,902. 14s. 8d.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors now submit to the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Reserve Fund Accounts, for the year ending 31st December last.

From these it will be seen that the profit amounts to £102,221. 3s. 2d., to which has to be added £2,713. 14s. 2d., brought forward from the previous year, making a total of £104,934. 17s. 4d.

A sum of £75,000 has been paid in two half-yearly dividends of five per cent. each.

The Shareholders will probably have anticipated from the disastrous events of 1866, that the results of the Bank's operations for that year have been unsatisfactory. Looking forward to the possibility of continued danger, the Directors considered it their duty to curtail as much as possible their business at all points, and it will be seen from the accounts that this policy has been strictly carried out, though at the cost of a very material reduction of the usual profits of the Bank.

In the Report of last year it was stated that losses of an exceptional character had been incurred at Bombay in 1865. Full provision was made for them on closing the accounts for the year, in accordance with the report received from the Branch, but the amount proved to be insufficient, and this added to losses incurred in 1866—though these have been comparatively small—has necessitated a heavy sum being withdrawn from the Reserve Fund, which now stands at £145,902. 14s. 8d.

The Directors, however, express the confident opinon that all further danger having now passed away, a prosperous future may be fairly reckoned on, more especially as the previous excessive banking competition is much reduced, and the great laxity consequent thereon no longer exists.

Since the date of the last Report, Mr. Robertson, the Chief Manager, has personally inspected every Branch in India, China, and Japan, and the Directors are gratified in being able to state that the result of his inspection has been perfectly satisfactory.

The Directors retiring on this occasion are Mr. George Garden Nicol and Mr. James Murray Robertson, who, being eligible, offer themseves for re-election, and the Court recommends them accordingly.

The Shareholders will have to appoint Auditors for the current year.

GEO. G. NICOL,
Chairman.

65, Old Broad Street, 4th May, 1867.

GENERAL BALANCE,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up	750,000	0	0
Current and Fixed Deposits	2,200,558	0	1
Bills payable, Notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public	4,225,898	4	2
Reserve Fund	145,902	14	8
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—			
Balance at 31st December, 1866, as under noted	37,500	0	0
	£7,359,858	18	11

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Coin and Bullion	1,163,632	15	3
Cash with Bankers and Money at Call	791,482	1	2
Government Securities	108,321	9	9
Reserve Fund Investment Account (*Government Securities*)	101,541	13	10
Landed and House property at Head Office & Branches	206,487	0	5
Bills Receivable, Loans and other Debts due to the Corporation	4,988,403	18	6
	£7,359,858	18	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Dividend for half-year ended 30th June, 1866	£37,500	0	0
„ Amount written off for bad and doubtful debts	134,032	2	8
„ Balance carried down	37,500	0	0
	£209,032	2	8
1867, Jan. 1. Dividend for half-year ended 31st December, 1866	£37,500	0	0
By Balance of Undivided Profit from 31st December, 1865	£2,713	14	2
„ Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1866, after deduction of charges and Income Tax	102,221	3	2
„ Amount transferred from Reserve Fund, as below	104,097	5	4
	£209,032	2	8
1867, January 1. By Balance brought down	£37,500	0	0

RESERVE FUND.

To amount transferred to Profit and Loss Account, as above	£104,097	5	4
„ Balance carried forward	145,902	14	8
	£250,000	0	0
By Balance on 31st December, 1865	£250,000	0	0
1867, January 1. By Balance brought forward	£145,902	14	8

WILLIAM BEATTIE, *Assistant Chief Manager.*
GEO. E. BARNARD, *Chief Accountant.*

GEO. G. NICOL, Chairman.
GEORGE MAY,
J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, } Directors.

London, 4th May 1867.—We have examined the several Statements transmitted from the Managers of the several Branches, and also the Books in London, upon which the above Accounts have been framed, and hereby certify to their correctness, according to such Books and Statements, to 31st December, 1866.

COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS, & Co.,
Public Accountants, 16, Tokenhouse Yard, E. C.

London, 4th May, 1867.—We have examined the Bills of Exchange, Local Bills discounted, and other Securities, held by the Bank against Loans, &c. and we are satisfied that they are available, and that sufficient deductions have been made for all bad and doubtful debts, according to the Statements received from the several Branches in India and China.

J. SMITH,
JAS. J. MACKENZIE, } Auditors.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 7th June 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M.

To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, who has resigned.

HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY. }

Bombay, 28th May 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers No. 27, Meadow Street, at 3 P. M. of FRIDAY the 7th June "to consider the present position of the Company and decide on the course to be adopted."

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
29th May 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—On and after the 9th instant, and until the 30th September, the through trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be discontinued and the following trains will only be run.

9-30 A. M.	Bombay to Surat and intermediate Stations		
9-30 „	Surat to Ahmedabad	do.	do.
9-30 „	Ahmedabad to Surat	do.	do.
8-50 „	Surat to Bombay	do.	do.
5-30 P. M.	Bombay to Bassein	do.	do.
7-35 A. M.	Bassein to Bombay	do.	do.

For further particulars see the Company's time table.

J. R. DUXBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, June 1st 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN,
KESHAVRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

COAL AND COKE ASHES.—Tenders will be received at this office up to the 8th instant for the purchase of the refuse Coal and Coke Ashes, now lying at the Locomotive Depot, Byculla.

The parties purchasing must remove them at their own expense and within six days after the purchase has been completed.

WM. CHARLTON,
Acting Locomotive Superintendant.

Locomotive Works G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, 1st June.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOTLYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle.*

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen i.e. European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street. 27th May 1867.

ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNDER the Patronage of His Excellency the Hon. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.—SYKES and DWYER, LANDSCAPE and PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS, Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, (Nearly opposite Watson's) Fort, Bombay, their PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM is published on the 1st of every Month, each number contains four large Photographs; three being interesting views about Bombay, and the other a group of Natives, size of Pictures 13 by 10 mounted on Cards 16½ by 12½. Subscribers Registered at the Studio. Life size Busts, Coloured or Plain Cartes de Visite, Cabinet Pictures 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 15 Portraits taken daily; agents for the Art Union of Glasgow. Studio open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. or earlier, by appointment.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Ari and Art
DRAUGHT CIDER
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer this finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the special Resolution passed on the 18th May, and confirmed this day, the sum of Rs. 400 per share will be payable to the Shareholders on production of share certificates, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1867.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 18th June 1867, at noon, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and deciding what measures, if any are to be adopted, with a view to continuing the operations of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic & American Company, (Limited.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1867.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on 4th June 1867, the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 18th May, viz., "That the Company be wound up voluntarily," and "That Mr. A. E. Ashley be appointed sole Liquidator," were confirmed.

For the London, Asiatic and American Co. (Limited.)
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers Western Insurance Company.

With reference to the above Advertisement, all persons having claims against the Western Insurance Company, are requested to send in particulars of same, and all persons indebted to the said Company are desired to pay the respective amounts due by them to the undersigned at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited) Elphinstone Circle.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 5th June 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—APPLICATIONS are now being received from the Shareholders of the above Bank and the general Public FOR THE SHARES in the new Bank.

Applicants must pay into the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China a deposit of ten Rupees per share.

Forms of Application and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation, Duncan Row, and at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 29th May 1867. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

TARPAULINS.—Unequalled for Flexibility, Lightness, and Durability. Average size 18 by 20 feet.

Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—The only importers of these in Bombay for whom they are expressly manufactured of the finest Tobacco are the undersigned. A fresh supply has just been received. In size they run as under, beginning with the smallest.

Queen's.
Burmah-Muster.
French Muster.
Short Coringas.
Havannah Muster.
Trichinopoli Muster.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Chemical Distillation has shewn them to construct apparatus vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—Saccharo-Chiretting, The new Quinine Substitute.
True Goa Powder or Salirub

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,150,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	70 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	40 per sh.
5,000,000	200	200	8 & 6 p c	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
5,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	50 per share.
1,000,000	250	25½	nil	Central Bank ...	11 per share.
200,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
500,000	250	25	.....	China Bank ...	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	13 per cent.
1,500,000	200	200	13	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular, London & China	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank ...	80 p ct. pm
1,000,000	250	125	9 p ct	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p ct. pm ex-di
600,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of Ins.	66 per share
.....	250	100	.....	Universal Bank ...	70 per cent. [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1[illegible]......	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	55 per sh.
200,000	400	100	15	Financial Asso. of India and China	24 p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	23½ per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,550 p. s.
1,650,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	670 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	60 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co.	45 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	Houses and Land Investment Co. ...	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	410 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning	105 per share
2,250,000	10,000	6,250	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,070 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

200,000	5,000	2,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,500	25	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
50,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,500 per share
150,000	500	300	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¾d. to ¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100½
Do.	20 days' sight ...	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	60 days sight ...	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	Rs.	88½
" "	Sicca "	Loan 1832-33	" "	92
" "	Co.'s "	" 1853-54	}	88
" "	" "	" 1854-55		
" "	" "	" 1855-56		
Five per cent.	Co.'s Rs.	Loan 1856-57	" "	105½
Five per cent.	Public Works	Loan 1854-55	" "	102
Five and a half per cent.		... ...	" "	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	... ...	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	... ...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	... ...	" 326
Carolus	... ...	" 290
Mexican Dollars	... ...	" 320
German Crowns	... ...	" 325
Five-Franc Pieces	... ...	" 323
Bar Silver per	... ...	" 105-8-0
Gold Leaf per	... ...	" 15-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... ...	" 15-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	228 to 230
Dhollera	195 to 200
Bhowruggur	
Comrawuttee	160 to 165
Akote	
Compta	190 to 205
NEW.	
Comrawuttee	230 to 235
Akote	
Khandeish	225 to 230
Barsee	
Dhollera	235 to 238
Bhowruggur	
Hingunghaut	240 to 245
Broach	240 to 241
Veeravul	220 to 225
Vingoria	235 to 236
Compta	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 262

Ready Sales..... 600 Candies.

Market good, demand active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Richardson, Cornet G. W., 11th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Mhow.

Richardson, Ensign W. G., The Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Sangor.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

McConnell, Assistant Surgeon R. C., F. R. C. S., H. M.'s 28th N. I., to join, to Neemuch.

Drummond, Captain Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th June, 1867.

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 7th March, is republished.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate.

Lieut. R. J. Legard, of H. M.'s 4th Foot, Aide-de-Camp, to the officer Commanding the Oude Division, for 20 months under the new Regulations.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* is republished.

Dated 7th May.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Mr. W. R. McKay, to be Cornet by purchase, vice A. S. B. Forster, who retires.

4th Foot.—Mr. T. B. K. Webb, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Anson, transferred to the 92nd Foot.

Cavalry Depot.—Lieut. W. B. Knight, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Twynam, 3rd Dragoon Guards, who has resigned the appointment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
" Liverpool	£3 10s. to £4 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route	£7 0s. per ton.	.....
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	.....
" Mauritius	No business.	.....

SHIPPING.

JUNE.	ARRIVAL.		
4	Earl Canning (s)	Berve	Cochin, May 28.
5	Black Swan	White	Mauritius, May 13.
	Indore (s)	Green	Hongkong, May 12.
	Burmah (s)	Gray	Calcutta, May 16.
JUNE.	DEPARTURES.		
5	Krishna (s)	Thompson	Aden and Suez.
	Nasik (s)	Hanscom	Aden and Suez.
	Evelyn	Boag	Liverpool.
	Gloucester	Butcher	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Lord Macaulay*, John, Core, bound to Havre.
Ship *Adolph Fredholm*, A. Fredholm, bound to Liverpool.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	9th 11h. 28m. A. M.
Full Moon	17th 9h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter	25th 10h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Tides.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
Thurs.		c Mars sets at 11-3 P.M.	5 23	6 34	1 23	1 44
Fri.		7 Moon passes 3° 48' S of Mars at 3-15 P.M.	5 23	6 34	2 8	2 31
Sat.		8 Jupiter rises at 11-15 P. M	5 23	6 34	2 56	3 22
Sun.		9 Pentecost.—Whit Sunday.	5 23	6 35	3 50	4 23
Mon.		10 Venus rises at 3-35 A.M.	5 23	6 35	4 54	5 27
Tues		11 Saturn set. at 3-34 A.M.	5 23	6 35	6 5	6 43
Wed.		12 Mercury in greatest Hel. N. L. at 4-5 A.M.	5 23	6 36	7 17	7 49

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Post Edition....Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "EARL CANNING" on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, calling at the Coast Ports, (weather permitting) Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocounada, Vizagapatam, and Calcutta returning by the same route.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, No. 7, April [illegible] June, 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Agent of this Company has accepted the Tender of Hurrychund Gopal and Co. for Telegraph Posts.

C. CAMPBELL DOWNES, Store-keeper.

NOTICE.—During the ABSENCE of MR. F. HOYER from Bombay, Mr. THOMAS HENRY SEALY WILL SIGN for our firm under power of attorney per procuration.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1867.

TO be sold a Bargain, the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, a first-rate Miniature Brougham, cost when new 2,000 rupees, and has only been used a few months. To be seen at

JAFFER SULLIMON'S.

ESTATE OF GOVIND GHIRDHUR.—NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent on the amount of admitted claims upon the above Estate, will be paid to creditors on application personally or by attorney at my office on or after the 10th instant excepting on English mail day, and the two-days preceding.

WM. SIM

1, Oak Lane, Bombay, 3rd June 1867.

WANTED.—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, sound and steady in Harness.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Sociable, together with a pair of sound Bay horses, and their Harness.

ALSO—A BROADWOOD PIANOFORTE, made expressly for India and in perfect condition.

Apply to BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.

Bellasis Road, Byculla.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the outgoing Mail;—

On London at 4 months' sight 1s. 11d. per rupee.
" 3 do. 1s. 11 3/16d. do.
" 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
" 1 do. 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" demand 1s. 11d. do.

By order,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 5th June 1867.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, 1867, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes:—To confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Thursday, the 30th day of May 1867—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily." To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th June 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY the 14th day of June 1867 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the Office of the above Company in Rampart Row to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors.
2. To pass Resolution for winding up the Company voluntarily.

VENAYEGKROW JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
4th June 1867. Director.

NOTICE.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED, having under Article C of their Articles of Association a lien on the shares in the said Bank, the Provisional Certificates of which bear the following numbers:—

75 shares Nos. 28771 to 28845.

The Board of Directors have determined to make such lien available by sale of the said shares, and it is therefore hereby notified that the Provisional shares Certificates above enumerated have been cancelled, and that new Provisional Certificates will be issued to the purchasers of the shares bearing similar numbers, but each new Provisional Certificate being enfaced as follows.

"Duplicate.—Original of the same number cancelled."

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, Presidency Bank, (Limited), 5th June 1867.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffild Steel.

No. 1 size with 2 Drawers—Rs. 70—containing

2 Saws.	2 Planes.	1 Mallet.
6 Chisels.	4 Gouges.	1 Gauge.
1 Compass(winged)	1 Draw Knife.	1 Glue Pot & Brush.
1 Oil Stone.	3 Turn Screws.	4 Files.
1 Square.	2 Hammers.	1 Axe.
1 Auger.	2 Spoke Shaves.	6 Brad Awls.
1 Saw set.	1 Bed Wrench.	3 Punches.
1 Rule.	1 Chalk line & Reel.	1 Pincers.
2 Pliers.	6 Gimlets.	1 Marking Awl.

FURNITURE.

No. 2 size with 1 Drawer—Rs. 50—containing

2 Saws.	1 Axe.	2 Hammers.
1 Rule.	1 Mallet.	1 Pincers.
6 Gimlets.	6 Brad Awls.	6 Chisels.
4 Gouges.	4 Files.	1 Oil Stone.
2 Punches.	1 Marking Awl.	3 Turn Screws.
1 Saw set.	3 Spoke Shaves.	1 Square.
1 Pliers.	1 Compass.	1 Plane.
1 Gauge.	1 Glue Pot & Brush.	1 Draw Knife.
1 Cutting Punch.		

FURNITURE.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDERS.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HEERALAL & Co's AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY the 10th instant at 4 P.M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by order of Soomar Ahmed, Joosub Ahmed and Essa Ahmed the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Khimjee Visram and Jairam Visram the Mortgagors. All the right, title and interest in the piece or parcel of the Fazundaree land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Street of Chumbervada leading to Chinch Bunder Row, and standing on Fazundaree ground and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and containing by admeasurement in length about 28 feet and in breadth about 30 feet be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the passage partly belonging to the premises hereby conveyed and partly belonging to Thucker Tricumjee Maljee, on or towards the West by the passage partly belonging to the premises hereby conveyed and partly belonging to Crustnajee Narayenjee, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, 5th June 1867.

THE BOMBAY GLEE CLUB. CONCERT

FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
THURSDAY, JUNE 6TH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

GLEE—"Crabbed Age and Youth"..... *Stevens.*
GLEE—"Strike the Lyre"..... *T. Cooke.*
SONG—"The Death of Nelson"..... *Braham.*
PART SONG—"The Song of the Grass"...
TRIO—"A little Farm well tilled"..... *Hook.*
SONG—"Then you'll remember me"..... *Balfe.*
GLEE—"Father of Heroes"..... *Calcott.*
SOLO (Clarionet)—"Cara memoria"..... *Ivan Muller.*
DUET—"The Sailor Sighs"..... *Balfe.*
GLEE—"The Winds whistle Cold"..... *Bishop*

PART II.

PART SONG—"A man's a man for a' that"
SOLO (Pianoforte)—"L'Invitation a la Valse"..... *Weber.*
GLEE—"On the Water"..... *Mendelssohn.*
GLEE—"The Cloud-cap't Towers"..... *R. J. S. Stevens.*
SONG—"Ruby"..... *Virginia Gabriel.*
SOLO & QUARTETTE—"The Image of the Rose"..... *Reichardt.*
CONCERTED PIECE (Piano and Clarionet)—"Atilla"..... *Carulli.*
SONG—"The Flowers of the Forest"...
GLEE—"Winds gently whisper"..... *J. Whittaker.*
PART SONG—"The March of the men of Harlech"..... *J. Thomas.*

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

BANK OF INDIA.—Proposed by MR. EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETNA, and seconded by Mr. DAMODHUR HEERJEE.

That Mr. P. E. BENDIR do take the Chair.

The advertisement convening the Meeting having been read,

The Chairman enquired whether any Shareholder wished the report, which had been in the hands of shareholders for about a week read, and at the request of some native shareholders, the Guzerate translation of the report was read.

Mr Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna read a statement on behalf of himself and Company, members of the Committee of shareholders appointed to advise the Liquidation in matters of compromises of debts due to the Bank.

The Chairman stated that the Liquidators are ready to give additional information, if wanted, and they answered questions to

MR. DAMODHUR HEERJEE,
MR. STEWART
MR. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAW.

Mr. Manisty, the Bank's Solicitor explained the legal bearing on the Bombay Reclamation Company transactions.

Proposed by the Chairman that the reports and accounts before the meeting be approved and adopted, seconded by Mr. D. Quadros.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw proposed that Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna be appointed Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray. Mr. Stewart seconded this.

Mr. Eduljee Nuserwanjee Setna having stated that he is not willing to act proposed.

That Mr. John A. J. Shaw be appointed Liquidator at a remuneration of Rs 500 a month, and that he is not to receive any additional pay as manager.

Mr. DeQuadros seconded this. Carried without dissent.

Mr. Byramjee Nowrojee read a letter from Mr. Robinson tendering his resignation.

Mr. Damodhur Heerjee suggests that another meeting be called to consider Mr. Robinson's resignation, and the appointment of another Liquidator in his stead.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna proposed that the resignation of Mr. J. D. Robinson as one of the Liquidators be accepted, and that in addition to the sum of Rs. 5,000, already received by him, the sum of Rs. 2,000 be now paid to him in recognition of his services.

Mr. Damodur Heerjee seconded this. Carried without dissent.

Thanks to the Chairman were proposed and carried.

P. E. BENDIR, Chairman.

Bombay, 31st May 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 7.
MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The* Bursting of the shell!!!

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valueable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, April, 1867.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.

Now ready,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
AGENTS:
Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs, Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

THEODOLITES, just to hand—
6 inch Everest pattern, by Elliott ..... Rs. 500
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

DUMPY LEVELS, just received—

10 inch with compass, by Elliott	.....	Rs. 250
10 " without compass, by Elliott	.....	230
14 " with compass, by Elliott	.....	275
14 " without compass, by Elliott	.....	255

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, just received—
3 inch with improved Floating Card, stand, and sling case, by Elliott ..... Rs. 90
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S LAND CHAINS—

66 ft. steel chain, with arrows	Rs. 14
100 ft., steel chain, with arrows	20
66 ft. iron chain, with arrows	10

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S METALLIC MEASURING TAPES—

33 ft. Tape with leather case	.....	Rs.	6 0
50 ft.	do.	.....	7 8
66 ft.	do.	.....	9 0
100 ft.	do.	.....	11 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BRASS ROLLING PARALLEL RULERS by Elliott—

6 inch	Rs. 12	18 inch	Rs. 28
9 "	15	20 "	32
12 "	20	24 "	38
15 "	24		

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PLOTTING SCALES, by Elliott—
6 Boxwood Scales with off-sets, in case ..... Rs. 25
6 Ivory Scales with off-sets in case 70
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SAGAR'S VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, in roll, containing 24 yards ..... Rs. 24
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER, just unpacked.
"Double Elephant" per Quire ..... Rs. 15
"Antiquarian" do. 60
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

REQUISITES OF EVERY KIND for the use of Surveyers, Engineers, Architects, Draughtsmen, and Artists.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ARTIST'S OIL COLOURS, a full supply by the last mail steamer, also Brushes, Palettes, Palette Knives, prepared Mill Board, prepared Canvas, Oils, Varnishes, &c. &c.
Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

OIL COLOUR BOXES, Strong Japanned Tin Cases, compactly filled with colours and every requisite for oil colour painting, price Rs. 35, 45, 50, and 55.
Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS, a fresh supply of these unequalled Pens at Rs. 5, 10, and 16.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MORDAN'S IMPROVED TELESCOPIC PEN and PENCIL HOLDERS.—For strength, compactness, and elegance, are unequalled.

Solid Silver Fluted	Rs. 10 8
Do. do. Engine-turned	Rs. 11 8
Do. Gold Fluted (10 carat)	Rs. 48 0
Do. do. do. (15 carat)	Rs. 75 0
Do. do. Engine-turned (15 carat)	Rs. 80 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

OFFICIAL BLUE-LAID PAPER AND ENVELOPES.—To insure freshness small consignments of this favorite stationery are regularly received.
Note size per ream Rs. 6, Letter size per ream Rs. 12, Envelopes per thousand Rs. 9-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, a neat box with lock, containing the following, all of the best quality: Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, the Race Game, Counters, Dominoes, 2 packs Cards, Cribbage Board, &c. &c.
*** *The above will be found a most convenient and welcome companion to travellers and those engaged in outstations.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SAUNDERS'S BEST HAND MADE FOOLSCAP PAPER.—The attention of the Heads of Offices is respectfully directed to the above as being unsurpassed in quality and seldom available when required.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BLANK BOOKS.—A small consignment of Blank Books of sizes ruled and not ruled, and Letter Copying books, just unpacked; also Private Cash Books and Ledgers with Locks.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS held on the 4th instant, it was unanimously resolved to declare a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital.

The Dividend Warrants will be ready for delivery on application at the Offices of the Company on and after the 11th June.

Bombay, 5th June 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of DORABJEE PESTONJEE an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, or other the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the twentieth day of June instant at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent may be permitted to resume his trade and business of a merchant upon the following terms, viz., that he shall pay to the Trustees of his Estate for the benefit of his creditors for the next twelve months or until the final accounts of the said Estate are filed by the said Trustees, if filed earlier one half of his net profits or earnings after deducting the sum of Rupees seven hundred per mensem for maintenance.—Dated this 5th day of June 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 544 of 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.....*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.....*Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 10th day of December last in the above suit), will be put up for sale by Public Auction in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendants:—

5 Writing Desks, 1 Red Screen, 2 Blackwood Presses, 12 Chairs, 1 Letter Press, 1 Washhand Stand, 1 Clock, 2 Iron Treasury Chests, and a Quantity of Stationery, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 5,09,369-13-9 for debt and interest and the sum of Rupees 437-2 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rupees 5,09,806-15-9 and further interest at six per cent. upon the last mentioned sum until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said defendants in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. VENAYEK WASSOODEWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 4th June 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 24	KURRACHEE	May 31
AGRA	May 21	LAHORE	May 29
ALLAHABAD	May 31	LONDON	May 29
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	May 31
ALEXANDRIA	May 11	MALTA	May 10
BANGALORE	June 1	MEERUT	May 17
CALCUTTA	May 29	OOTACAMUND	Apr 18
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	May 29
CEYLON	Apr. 16	PENANG	May 10
DELHI	June 1	PUNJAUB	May 21
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 19
HONGKONG	Apr. 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1867.

THE difficulties encountered by recruiting officers at home in their endeavours to secure enlistments for the army are admitted to be increasing year by year; and while itis on the one hand a subject of congratulation that no large numbers of the British labouring population—who belong to the reproductive class—are driven to the army for a subsistence, it is on the other hand a matter of no little anxiety as to the military position which Great Britain must occupy in the estimation of the European powers when she can no longer maintain the full complement of men sanctioned for her army. The recruiting question has an equal interest for India as for England. India has for a long period been occupied by about one half of the effective strength of the British army; and as the difficultie attending the recruiting system become more urgent, the question of reducing the Indian forces necessarily comes to receive increased attention. It is considered that the reduction of the European force in India may be effected to the extent of at least 20,000 rank and file, by a "strategic disposition" of the army. On Thursday last we republished an article from *Frazer* by Colonel Fraser, R. E., in which the subject of reduction is contemplated so as by a disposition of the forces more in accordance with strategic points and with lines of communication in the country, to obtain greater security in our occupied positions and at the same time be ready to concentrate a sufficient force wherever it might be required. Fortified positions in selected situations form a prominent feature in Colonel Fraser's scheme.

We will leave the discussion of Colonel Fraser's strategic views to military men, while we direct attention to the portion of the scheme which treats of police, and for which purpose the Colonel would employ the disharged men of the native army as police substitutes without fire-arms. It is proposed to reduce the native army gradually to a nominal strength of 95,000; and of this force,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Central Bank of Western India was held at the Bank's offices yesterday afternoon for the purpose of receiving a report from the Directors There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

The following Directors' Report and Balance Sheet were submitted to the meeting :—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

At the General Meeting held upon 12th July last it was resolved in consequence of the dissolution of the Bank being rendered necessary in terms of the Deed of settlement that the winding up should be carried on by the directors and that another Meeting should be called after six months to report upon the progress made.

The directors have delayed calling you together until this time, in order to enable them to bring the affairs of the Bank as nearly as possible to a close and give the shareholders the nearest approximation of the final out-turn of the Bank.

The Resolution adopted at the last Meeting to entrust the dissolution of the Bank to the directors has been most beneficial. Had a formal resolution to wind up been passed and liquidators appointed, as a very small section of the shareholders desired, heavy charges for commission would have been incurred, without any corresponding advantage or a reduction of other expenses, and most probably a call on the shareholders would have been necessary.

The liabilities of the Bank amounting in June last to more than one Crore of Rupees have been met regularly at due dates as far as they matured, and the only remaining liabilities of the Bank are ten lacs on a fixed deposit due in 1870 and Rs. 5,99,320-12-1 due to the London and County Bank. Against the latter, security is held, which is included in the assets of the Bank in the Balance sheet. Against the deposit of ten lacs the Bank holds what is virtually a set off to the extent of three lacs also included in the assets.

There is a contingent liability on account of the agreements for services of the manager in London, but the directors are in treaty with him for a compromise.

When the directors made their valuation of the assets of the Bank last July, the effects of the panic and financial crisis still rampant in England, were not fully realized, on that account as well as on account of the great depreciation in the value of property and shares in Bombay and the general unsatisfactory out-turn of Insolvent Estates on which the Bank has claims, the shareholders will expect to hear that the assets of the Bank will not realize anything like so satisfactory a result as was at one time anticipated.

The Directors are, however, confident that their valuations made last July could be fully upheld by local contemporaneous circumstances and quotations.

It is difficult even now to make any reliable estimate of the assets of the Bank or to state what the actual out-turn to the shareholders may be. An estimate has been carefully prepared, and although the directors cannot undertake to say that these figures will be actually realized, they trust that if possible the out-turn will be greater than the present calculations show.

The amounts expected to be realized on the different assets of the bank were estimated on 15th May as follows :

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bills discounted and loans considered good.	875,996	9	10
Portion of do. do. entered in Balance Sheet as doubtful	460,000	0	0
Past Due Bills on London do.	510,000	0	0
Value of Land in Bombay	20,000	0	0
Do. in China	30,000	0	0
Do. of Dead Stock	10,000	0	0
Cash on hand	1,32,668	12	10
Rupees	2,038,665	6	8

The amount of the liabilities already referred to being deducted from this sum would leave a balance of about five lacs of Rupees to be divided amongst the shareholders —and as the Bank has acquired by compromises and forfeiture about 12,000 shares in the Bank the holders of the shares in the hands of the public will ultimately divide any surplus.

With the exception of the London office which it has been necessary to keep open in connection with the account with London and County Bank, all the other Branches have been closed, and among them the distant Branches of Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankeug, Yokohama, and Melbourne, which were carrying or their business up to July, in ignorance of the state of the Bank. The only outstandings due to the Bank at places where the Branches are closed, are one at Shanghai which is in the hands of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and another at Melbourne in charge of the Bank of New South Wales.

As the accounts from the closed Branches have now been received and examined the directors have made arrangements to reduce the monthly expenses at Bombay to a small sum and all the work that now remains to be done can be carried on by a very limited staff.

The manager has accepted a compromise his agreement upon terms highly favorable to the Bank, and the Secretaries have been most valuable. They resign his appointment with.

No further time or labor in connection with compromises have been neglected the most careful and

It is not that shareholders will be disposed in the same manner as a much more serious matter the affairs of the

The late Dhurumsey, who died, and they con-

Without remarks without which Mr. George Bombay since he

The engagements of the Bank are being maintained. With and in all skill, energy, and acknowledgments of

MAY.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bills Discounted and Loans	8,75,996	9	10
Portion of Do. Do. entered in Balance Sheet as doubtful	4,60,000	0	0
Past Due Bills on London Do.	5,10,000	0	0
Value of Land in Bombay	20,000	0	0
Do. in China	30,000	0	0
Do. of Dead Stock	10,000	0	0
Cash on hand	1,32,668	12	10
Rs.	20,38,665	6	8

Shares held by the Public about 28,000.

A Gujerati translation of the report was read to the meeting by Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee, who afterwards made some remarks in which he referred to the services rendered to the Bank by Mr. G. P. Robinson, the manager. He mentioned as an instance that in June last year there were China drafts to the amount of about four lakhs of rupees due in Calcutta, and no funds forthcoming from the agent in China to meet them at maturity ; and that, to avoid the necessity of suspending payment, Mr Robinson instructed the Calcutta agent to borrow four lakhs from the Bank of Bengal on the security of the documents against which the bills had been drawn, but being unsuccessful in this quarter, was compelled to apply to the Bank of Bombay, from which—notwithstanding that Bank's unfortunate position at the time—he succeeded in obtaining the necessary accommodation, being thus enabled to relieve the Central Bank from the difficulty in which it was placed.

After a few words of conversation in the vernacular, Mr. G. P Robinson said—The Chairman has requested me to say that he intends to resign his seat at the Board after the meeting. He does so because he considers it incompatible to hold that office while he is indebted to the Bank. His colleagues while agreeing with him regret much the loss of his valuable services. The Bank holds shares of the best Companies in Bombay against his account, and which at par value were far in excess of the amount of his loan, but the depreciation which has taken place has left a considerable deficit which at present he is unable to meet. I may mention that in making the estimates of the Bank's assets, we have only as regards Mr. Cama's account taken the market value of the shares which have since risen.

A good deal of discussion following in the vernacular, one Parsee in particular getting somewhat excited in the course of it.

Mr. Robinson said the Chairman requested him on his behalf to propose that the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts should be adopted.

Mr. H. G. Dunlop had great pleasure in seconding this resolution. Notwithstanding all the remarks which had just been made—which he had not understood, but which he did not doubt had been very eloquent, he thought the shareholders had every reason to congratulate themselves on the progress which the Bank had made in liquidating its affairs during the last twelvemonths. Every one acquainted with the condition of Banks generally in the East must have anticipated in the case of this Bank a much more disastrous result than was now witnessed ; and he thought it was only owing to the skilful management of the Bank's affairs that a call had been avoided and that every cheque and every draft had been duly honoured on presentation. He thought this state of affairs must commend itself to the favourable notice of the shareholders, and he did not think they could too highly appreciate the services which had been rendered to them by the directors and the manager. He considered they could not do better than receive the report with acclamation, in consideration of the very able management which had been displayed. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried, there being only one hand held up in dissent.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash on hand and at Bankers	1,32,668	12	10
Bills Discounted and Loans considered good, including present value of Securities on hand	8,75,996	9	10
Bills Discounted and Loans considered Doubtful being claims against Insolvent Estates and Joint Stock Companies in Liquidation, &c.	23,97,567	12	11
Bills Discounted and Loans Considered totally Bad	31,56,901	2	6
	64,30,465	9	3
Past Due Bills on London on which Dividends have to be realized	34,19,068	3	0
Sundry Bills	86,986	3	0
	35,06,054	6	0
Land in Bombay, Cost.	73,862	0	0
Landed Property in China, Cost	76,120	1	3
Dead Stock	15,126	7	6
Stamps on hand	2,603	0	0
PROVISIONAL ACCOUNT FOR BAD & DOUBTFUL DEBTS— Being Balance after writing off ascertained bad debts and expenses of liquidation at Head Office and Branches	12,31,057	11	2
Rs.	1,14,67,958	0	0

CURSETJEE NUSSEWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Manager.
J. GUSTADJEE, Accountant.

We have examined the Statement of Accounts of the Central Bank of Western India made up to the 15th instant and compared it with the Books and believe the same to be correct.

SAM. W. READ, HORMUSJEE JEHANGEER, } Auditors.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSETS CONSIDERED GOOD.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bills Discounted and Loans	8,75,996	9	10
Portion of Do. Do. entered in Balance Sheet as doubtful	4,60,000	0	0
Past Due Bills on London Do.	5,10,000	0	0
Value of Land in Bombay	20,000	0	0
Do. in China	30,000	0	0
Do. of Dead Stock	10,000	0	0
Cash on hand	1,32,668	12	10
Rs.	20,38,665	6	8

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

ON Tuesday, the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould again sat in Chambers for the purpose of settling the list of contributories to this company. The Court was again filled during the whole sitting.

Mr. Mayhew resumed his legal argument. He first referred to Strathon's case, "Law Journal," page 194. This case, he thought, showed that the man who was the shareholder in the day of prosperity, if he took his dividend, must be the man in the day of adversity. This principle was acted upon in Ward's case, reported in 2 Equity Reports, page 226. He argued that Nagurdass Purmanandass had done what he could to have his name transferred, and that the company had acted in such a manner, by paying the dividend to the nine, as to show that they recognised them as the real owners of the shares. He would ask his Lordship to consider, whose duty was it under the circumstances to get the transfer completed ? He thought it was the default of both the transferees and of the company. The transferees, of course, must be deemed to have made the request that the shares should be transferred to their names. It was clear that the transferor wished the shares to be transferred, and also that the transferees wished for it, because their claim would not be established till they had got the transfer complete. The "union" must be considered to have gone to the company and applied for a transfer ; and if so the question arose, was the company not in default for not executing the transfer ? They might even drive the point so far as to assume that the manager of the company had given the necessary orders for the transfer of the shares, and that when the list came to be looked at it possibly took him by surprise that the clerk had not put in the names of the nine instead of Permanundass. Mr. Mayhew here intimated that his learned friend Mr. Dunbar had shown him that the decision in Ward's case had been overruled by the Lords Justices ; but that the Lords Justices had not appeared to impugn the principle that the shareholder in the day of prosperity must be considered the contributor in the day of adversity, and that if the shares had remained profitable Mr. Ward could not have claimed dividend. Then in the present case it would be for the Court to say whether or not the subsequent appropriation or distribution of shares was a good one so as to be binding on the liquidator, in respect of the whole batch of shares, or whether one man was to go on as a contributor for his number of shares and another man for his number.

Mr. White thought all the Court at present could do was to take a name off. After taking off the name notice would require to be given to the official liquidator as to who should be put on. Notice would then be given to the party, and he again might make opposition.

His Lordship said it probably would be a portion of his duty to say that the "union" or the "three-thirds" should go on ; but his opinion would not be conclusive as to whether they should go on as a partnership or one for so many shares and another for so many.

Mr. Mayhew contended that in the same way the "three-thirds" account must go on.

His Lordship asked if it was to be taken that the resolution of 20th December 1867 equally authorised the sale on account of the "three-thirds" and the nine ?

Mr. White said there was no resolution at all authorising the "three-thirds" account.

Mr. Mayhew said the account was exactly the counterpart of the "union" account. It seemed to him that it was impossible for the company to ignore their having entered into that transaction as a company. There was one observation of his learned friend which took him very much by surprise—that was when he asked with what face Nagurdass could request the Court to take his name off when he had sent out his transfer deeds in blank. He (Mr. Mayhew) might really ask with what face could the company say to Nagurdass "you are the shareholder," when they should rather say to the nine "you are the persons who are really the shareholders and contributories." His learned friend entirely begged the question, it was begging the question in the face of the admitted facts. Mr. White had said that Nagurdass had sent out his documents into the bazaar, not knowing to whom he sold And who would be the persons to be entered on the register. That statement was not warranted by the facts, because whilst their broker could not swear that he sold them to the company's broker, the company's broker could not swear he had not bought them from Nagurdass' broker,—they could not affirm the positive, the company could not deny the negative. And then the documents passed from their hands all correct, and also went into the company's possession perfectly correct. The company also knew who were the purchasers, so that what could be a more complete transaction. The company, he thought, were bound to enter the names of the transferees, for they had it as a fact that the company took the money as fees for writing in these name into the register.

His Lordship remarked that that was one of the admitted points.

Mr. White—No.

Mr. Mayhew—The account shows it.

His Lordship—The advances for the purchase were debited in the company's books, minus what would be required for the transfer fees.

Mr. White—We do not find them on our transfer fee book, because the transaction never reached that point.

Mr. Mayhew—Here is the entry written in the book—Rs. 50-12 annas.

Mr. White said that entry referred to the "three-thirds" account.

Mr. Dunbar said the entrance fees for the "union" account were also entered in the books, and on turning up the books his Lordship said Mr. Dunbar was quite correct, for he found the transfer fees entered.

Mr. Mayhew said the "unionists" had purchased from their broker, and then what they did was to come to the company and say, "Here is our property ; here are the fees for enabling you to execute a transfer, now lend us money." The company, he thought, did receive the transfer fees according to law. Then again his learned friend had said that when Nagurdass saw the advertisement stating that the dividends were to be paid to the proprietors, he was bound to have gone to the company's office and ask why it was that he was not paid the dividend. The chances were that had he done so he would have been taken before the Police Magistrate for trying to get a dividend on shares that he had sold. He would only further observe that he was strongly of opinion that these alleged contributories had made out a clear case for relief, and that the Court was not precluded from exercising its jurisdiction ; but that, in fact, it was a case in which the justice of the matter required that his Lordship should look at the whole of the transaction and come to the conclusion that the persons who ought to be put on the register were those who were shown by the books of the company to be the actual owners and holders of the shares from the time of the respective purchases in January 1865.

Mr. Dunbar then addressed the Court. He said his learned friend Mr. Mayhew had gone into the different points so thoroughly as to leave him very little to say. It had been said by Mr. White that there was no resolution recognising the "union" transaction, but he thought he could show his Lordship that the transaction had been fully recognised by the directors. For instance, at a meeting of the directors held on 23rd January 1865 it was stated that the report to be read at the meeting of shareholders was approved of ; and on 10th February 1865 he found a resolution of the Board stating that the business transacted by the manager from the date of the last meeting to that date was examined, explained and approved, and that the books, also, were examined and approved. Several other minutes were quoted showing that the directors had examined the accounts and given directions. The learned gentleman held that there was nothing at all to distinguish the "union" from the "three-thirds" account. He did not think it was the duty of the vendor, after paying the money necessary for the transfer, but the duty of the purchaser, to see that the transfer was executed ; and he could not understand why the company had not done so, for there could have been no question at the time as to who were the owners of the shares. In quoting Ward's case, Mr. Dunbar said that, though the decision had been overruled, it did not in the least affect the principles on which the Master of Rolls proceeded. Then as to the dividend, he thought it might fairly be assumed that if the dividend warrant was issued and not sent to one in the position of Nagurdass he might be very liable to think "Well, I have transferred my shares, the dividend warrant has been issued and has not come to me, then of course my name must be off the register." Having quoted and argued on the cases of Overend and Gurney and *ex parte* Ward, reported in the Law Times of 30th March 1867, page 148, and having examined one of the Bank clerks as to the dividend warrants, the learned gentleman concluded by saying that he thought the evidence showed the entire adoption by the company of the transaction and the recognition of these parties as the purchasers of the shares and as the parties who were then entitled to the shares and to receive the dividend. The company had all the means to enable them to carry out the actual transfer, and he submitted that their not doing so was loose neglect, and that the vendor was entitled to have his name struck off and be relieved from the liability of these shares. He submitted that all they had to deal with now was that Nagurdass should have his name removed, and that the question of who was to go on instead could be left for after consideration.

Mr. White then replied, and having reviewed several of the points which had been raised in the course of the argument, said the most important question now would be the legality of the commission transactions.

His Lordship thought this point ought to have been raised before.

Mr. White did not know that he could give up that point, because if the other points were all carried against the official liquidator they might have no case at all.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said it was unfortunate that this point was not put forward prominently as one of the most important points in the argument, because they should have to review the whole argument. He certainly thought that point was not going to be taken up.

Mr. Mayhew did not think the official liquidator could argue the legality of his own case. It seemed to him it ought to have been the first point raised.

Mr. White said he had touched upon that point.

His Lordship said Mr. White certainly had alluded to it, but he thought Mr. White had dropped the matter altogether. If the point was raised the gentlemen on the opposite side would require an opportunity of being heard on the question.

Mr. Mayhew thought the directors would also want to be heard, because if such transactions were illegal the directors would have acquired personal responsibility.

Mr. White intimated that, having consulted with the liquidator, they had come to the conclusion that the point could not be abandoned.

Mr. Marriott said that, being present to watch the proceedings on the part of certain of the directors, he should ask his Lordship to be heard on this point along with his friends Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Dunbar.

The further consideration of the case by the Court was then adjourned till Thursday morning.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.—Balaram Gungaram was placed at the bar, charged as above.

The facts of the case were these :—The prosecutor in this case is a dealer in grain, and the defendant purchased of him grain, for which he did not pay. The result was, that a summons was issued against him at the instance of the prosecutor from the Small Cause Court. When the case came on for hearing before Judge Spencer, both the parties appeared, but on the application of the defendant, it was postponed for a future day. On the second occasion when the case was called out for hearing the defendant did not appear, and consequently an *exparte* verdict was entered in plaintiff's favor. As the defendant failed to pay the amount of the decree, he was arrested and sent to Jail ; where he remained one night, and on the following day he having deposited the money in court, he was discharged. He then appeared before the full court, and stated on oath that he never received any summons from the court, nor was he aware of any action against him at the instance of the prosecutor.

Mr. Atmaram, Pleader, who appeared for the plaintiff, contended that he was in a position to substantiate the charge by calling trustworthy witnesses. The defendant was served with a summons, and he did appear in court on the first occasion, when the case was postponed by the learned Judge at his request. If it was necessary he would call Mr. Spencer to prove that the case was fixed before him, and that the defendant was present on the first occasion.

The prosecutor's deposition was taken at length, after which Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, raised several technical objections in support of his case.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day (Wednesday.)

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Daniel Quin and Robert Steel, seamen of the British Ship *Western Belle*, were charged with assaulting the first and second officers of the ship.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the prisoners were disputing with the mate, who would not allow them to take some grog. The complainants interfered when they were assaulted.

His Worship convicted the offenders and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of rupees five, or in default, to suffer imprisonment for ten days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST :—Wazoobaee woman, yesterday appeared before His Worship, with her solicitor Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, and laid an information against one Canjee Damodhur charging him with the above offence.

It appears that the late husband of the informant in his life time carried on business with two persons named Caleedass Jeevan and Canjee Damodhur. After his death which took place about two years ago, she entered into an arrangement with these two persons to continue her late husband's business. Caleedass Jeevan about four months ago went to his native country, and is now absent from Bombay. The cash appertaining to the business was brought to and left with the informant every evening by Canjee Damodhur, who managed the whole business. There were several hoondees which fell due on account of the business and he (Damodhur) asked her to give him the cash to pay the hoondees with. On Thursday the 30th ultimo, she gave Canjee the key of her box in which she kept the cash, and desired him to take the sum of rupees six thousand and five hundred contained in the box and to pay the hoondees therewith. Canjee took the said sum of money and went for the purpose of paying the hoondees, but he had never since returned to her, or to the place of business. From the information which she had received she had reasons to believe that Canjee had not paid the hoondees but had absconded from Bombay with the sum of rupees six thousand and five hundred, and also with the sum of rupees two thousand and four hundred or thereabouts, the amount of collections since made by him on account of her business. The informant on the foregoing circumstances applied for a warrant, which was granted.

THEFT.—Manee Munda, a hamal in the employ of Mr. A. H. Wildy, was charged with stealing one gold pin, one tin box, one silver pencil, and four keys, of the aggregate value of Rs. 11-10, the property of his master.

His Worship remarked that it was the prisoner's duty to protect his master's property, but on the contrary he himself committed an offence for which he deserved severe punishment. The prisoner admitted the offence, and His Worship sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOCK COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Edgington in his examination before the Dock Committee deposed that "the ousting of the grogshops and brothels from the neighbourhood of Dhobee Talao and their dispersion over the native town" has materially improved the riotous propensities in sailors while ashore, but as this statement, I apprehend, might lead the public to believe that the Police has at last wonderfully achieved in scouring this part of the native town from all its abomination, allow me, Mr. Editor, to state that that hot bed of infamy is still an open wide field for the Police to show its efficiency in extirpating the thousands of ills which the place is inflicted with ; prominent of these, the numerous grog shops, more than to be seen elsewhere, which constitute the chief attraction not only for sailors, loafers, but likewise for vagabonds of all denomination. There is however one particular spot which deserves mention where three liquor shops are contiguous to each other, and if the Police were to keep an open eye on them, Mr. Edgington will find to his utter discomfiture that Dhobee Talao is still the same black hole of days bygone not lacking of ruffianism to render it as notorious as ever.

A. GROAN.

CRICKET.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As the monsoon is approaching it would be well if all true lovers of the noble game of Cricket turned their minds to and saw that some thing could be done this year towards getting up a good "South" team to contend against the "North" at Poona, (the great match of the season in the Bombay Presidency). No one who understands Cricket at all can be ignorant of the fact that this annual match as far as the "South" team is concerned has hitherto been lamentably mismanaged. Its selection has generally been left to a local Poona Committee composed of men whose position there as Military Officers or Civil Servants seems to have been their chief qualifications irrespective of Cricket altogether, the consequence of which is, the South Eleven has generally and as a rule been selected from officers and gentlemen residing at Poona, without any effort being made to beat up recruits from out stations ; and like the Elevens which were selected to play for Oxford and Cambridge years gone bye (but which happily is not so at the present day) the most popular men have been chosen in preference to better and more experienced players that could with little trouble have been obtained. Look at the Elevens that for the last two seasons have played for South, more miserable teams as a whole could scarcely be found in any country village at home. Technically speaking an unmitigated set of duffers (of course there were exceptions), and this is the more to be lamented in a match of so great importance as North *versus* South, especially when there really are good and well tried cricketers to be obtained. Take for instance, Sir Alexander Grant who has distinguished himself in both the Harrow and Oxford Elevens, and is still a good player. Vide the long score he made at Poorundhur two years ago. The Hon'ble H. L. Bayley, the Rev. W. Maule, and Mr. Fraser Hore, who have severally been Captains of Public School Elevens and played for their several counties at home. The latter gentleman we are informed was thought good enough and selected last year to play for the South of England ; these are the kind of men who ought to be obtained for this great match, who really know how the game should be played in all its branches, and who, we are sure, would lend their valuable assistance if called upon so to do and the thing was managed properly. What we suggest is, that a proper Committee be this year appointed to select the South Eleven, and we know of no better person to carry out this plan—than that able and energetic Sportsman, and true lover of the noble game, the President of the Bombay Cricket Club, The Honorable B. H. Ellis, and we at the same time suggest to him, that it would be advisable to select as a Committee to choose the team, men who are Cricketers, in deed, and not in name only, and we are confident that if this system were carried out every year it would give satisfaction to all, there would be a better game, and we should have more sport.

I. Z. & Co.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 27TH MAY.

A FEW days ago the good folks of Calcutta were roused from the dreamy repose into which the exceedingly warm weather had flung them, by certain whispers of an ominous character, which pointed to the sanguinary scenes of 1857 as likely to be repeated. Meerut and Delhi were once more on people's lips after a lapse of ten years. Nobody could say whence these "voices of the night" had come ; they were to be heard here, there, and every where ; they spoke indefinitely and for that very reason created greater alarm. Men and women thought of friends and relatives who were "employed" in Meerut and Delhi and in the parts adjacent, and "wondered" how they were to be pulled through the storm. At last one of our daily papers gave a local habitation to these reports, but although this was done as guardedly as possible, and so nothing more than a hint thrown out of the probability of all these reports proving to be totally groundless, so strong is the effect which the word "mutiny" produces on the public since the dark days, of 1857, that the paragraph in question was made, by some people, to do duty as an authority, whilst others gravely shook their heads over it ; and warned their cronies that "something, they may be sure, was in the wind." That there *was* something in the wind I never doubted for the heat is something awful, and there must be a large quantity of electricity somewhere, but these good people did not mean heat or electricity. They saw something infinitely more tangible—nothing less than "bayonets and hand grenades," Sunday brought the true version in the folds of an extra of the *Mofussilite*, and then people proceeded to take "heart of grace" again, and laugh at *others* fears. But it is worth while enquiring whether the ready credence which the canard received, or the uneasiness it so widly created, is really due to the events of 1857 only. With a British force in India larger than it was at the time of the mutinies, and therefore better able to crush insubordination and rebellion wherever they chose to appear, how comes it that a light whisper of mutiny is able to unsettle so many people's nerves and incline them to accept the darker tale, without pausing to balance probabilities ? May not one of the reasons be found in the statements which have appeared from time to time in some of our first class journals, to the effect that the native army is "discontented ;" from the publication of letters bearing Sikh and Punjabee signatures, more than hinting at the secret disloyalty of that army ; from the appearance of statements telling of unfulfilled prophecies to which the Sikhs cling, as to the ultimate expulsion of the white man who had led them to the sack of Delhi, and had thereby fulfilled one of the many predictions which float round the banners of the Khalsa ? It is not long ago that an influential weekly paper gave publicity to a letter bearing the signature of a Sikh gentleman of position and repute, as to the real designs with which the Sikhs followed us when we led them across the Sutlej to the siege of Delhi, the frustration, and *temporary* abandonment of those hopes, when that people suddenly found themselves face to face with a large, powerful, and well-equipped British army in the neighbourhood of Furrucakabad ; of the warmth with which those hopes are still cherished by our Sikh regimends ; and of the military measures on the part of the British Government which have tended and are tending to afford those hopes a prospect of realization. Can it be considered extraordinary or unreasonable that people when told that native troops had "broken out" in this or that city, are willing to believe that the hour so anxiously expected by the Sikhs had at last arrived, and that the latter had accordingly determined to arm for the fray, with the object of co-operating with prophecy to accomplish its own fulfilment ? That the appalling scenes which the streets of Meerut and Delhi witnessed in 1857 can never be forgotten by the present generation, is true enough, but it is almost absurd to suppose that the memory of atrocities perpetrated ten years ago should be powerful enough to render reasonable men so unreasonable as to conclude, on the strength of a vague whisper, that because a Poorbeah army mutinied in Meerut in 1857, therefore a Sikh army is prepared to do the same in 1867. The real cause of the ready credence given to such tales is to be found in the statements which have so frequently appeared in journals of weight and influence as to indifferent loyalty of our native army and thus the uneasiness created by the ruffianism and treachery of the Poorbeahs has been kept up and sustained to this hour. None ought to know so well as the Sikhs themselves, how well prepared we are to punish tantrums of the sort which their predecessors in the good graces of the Government played some years ago, and none ought to know so well as themselves that even if the game of rebellion be successful for a day or two, it won't be long before a fearful retribution will drown it in its own blood—a retribution all the more severe because of the abuse of the leniency with which former offences of this character were met. We have no longer such incapables as Hewett and Lloyd in command. Such heroes are not likely to be seen in India again.

What with Mr. Doyne's reply to the Defence Fund, and Mr. Woodroffe's reply to the Trade Association on the subject of the License Bill, the Government must feel itself to be on the horns of a dilemma. Both these gentlemen are A. I. Barristers, and they both assert that the profits of the year 1866-7 are not contemplated by Act 21 of 1867 as the profits in respect of which the license for 1867-8 is to be taken out and paid for. They are of opinion that in making his assessment the collector may take the profits of the past year as a guide, but he is not bound to take them as conclusive. They add that, subject to the risk of being proceeded against under Section 15, no one need pay unless and until he chooses to do so ; consequently he need not pay until the year is expiring, or until some months of it have expired, so as to be able to satisfy himself conclusively as to his profits. Of course these dicta do not affect Government officials, from whose *tuffal* the accountant sweeps the amount to be paid and hands over the balance to the chagrined parties. And yet even with reference to these gentlemen the rule of procedure is obviously unjust and harsh. The Act throughout speaks of "profits" and of a tax upon those "profits," but it is impossible to say what are the "profits" of a Government servant, unless "wages" and "profits" are regarded as synonymous words. We are close upon the 1st of June, and the Secretary of State has made no sign as yet, so that in a few days more the Government will put the Bill into motion, and we shall then witness some disgraceful *imbroglio*. It has already shewn the stuff of which it is made, for fearing the result of any hasty action in the direction of Europeans, it has, through the Collector, made a raid into the native part of the town, the timid denizens of which have knuckled down, as might have been expected. Mr. Collector McKenzie naturally chuckles over his triumph, and may possibly be heard shouting with great delight.

"Like an eagle in a dove-cot, I
Flattered your Volscians in Corioli."

But I would prefer quoting the game Chicken when he told Mr. Foote, "it's mean, that's what it is, it's mean." All who wish well to the Government must heartily desire that the present most unsatisfactory and discreditable state of things should be terminated speedily, and nothing can effect this but a telegraphic message from the Secretary of State directing the abrogation of the iniquitous measure.

It is very rarely that I write about the weather, but it is impossible to omit the topic on this occasion. For the last four or five days the heat has been something *terrible*, as you will easily infer from the fact that the thermometer stands at 100° in a private apartment. There is not, during the day, the slightest breath of air to shake the tiniest leaflet ; there is nothing to intercept or temper the rays of the sun as they come streaming down in all their blazing strength and fury ; the very birds, it appears to me, flit away and hide themselves in all sorts of out-of-the way places ; whilst a subtle, penetrating haze surrounds everything. You will not be surprised to learn then that there have been four cases of apoplexy among Europeans, and two to my knowledge, among natives. How many more have occurred in the back slums of the city, it is of course impossible for me to say. Considering all things, I am really surprised that a larger number of Europeans have not fallen victims, especially on board of ships in the harbour, since these gentry are not generally the most temperate of men. In the early part of the morning and during the night we are blessed with pleasant breezes, and if it were not for these, I really do not know what would become of us. The clouds gather regularly in the morning, and then flit away, leaving us to our misery. The advent of a Cyclone or terrible thunder storm or some such convulsion of nature is generally expected by all classes, and every thing portends its approach. It is only a question of time.

We are likely to have, after a long time, a trial in the High Court here, of a European female, for something which looks uncommonly like culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The culprit is a Mrs. Sophia Miller, one of those mis-called "unfortunates," whose house was the rendezvous for a number of ruffians and blackguards, and the cause of ruin to many a poor girl.—She has long been haunting her vices and her gewgaws before the public, but will now have to the satisfaction, such as it is, of figuring in a felon's dock. Her victim is a poor bearer, named Sonatum Doss, whom, for some trifling offence, (demanding his dues I believe), she violently assailed with her hands, and then when the man had got out of her gateway, she sent for a mallet, chased him with it, and struck him a blow with it, producing a compound fracture of the leg, under which the man finally died in the Medical College Hospital. Such is the general outline of the case as it was given to me. Another Cyprian of equally long standing and equally brilliant reputation has been carrying on operations in another way, and has been triumphantly successful, having captured an officer in the British army by her wiles and led him to the hymeneal altar—the muff. I have no doubt that after all she will turn out a Mrs. MacStinger, and convert the silly blockhead she has captured, into a very weak and submissive Bunsby.

Intelligence has reached us from the Andamans of the death, by the upsetting of a boat, of Lieutenant F. W. Glasfurd, Officiating Quarter Master 9th N. I. the unfortunate gentleman was one of a party which went out on board the Steamer *Arracan* for the purpose of discovering whether there were any Europeans in the hands of the savages, the boat upset when the party were landing, but Lieutenant Glasfurd was the only one who was drowned. Those who succeeded in landing had a brush with the "Natives" and destroyed about 20 of them. As one of our papers here very properly remarks, a Native regiment would sweep the Island in the course of a single cold season, and very soon get at the bottom of the mater which is now troubling so many heads.

SIND.

FRACAS ON BOARD THE "FALCON."—This vessel arrived in port on the 17th of this month. During the voyage the crew appeared dissatisfied and seeking an opportunity for a disturbance. On Monday night last, whilst the boatswain and steward were having a little about some tobacco, the captain and the chief officer overheard the row and came aft with the object of putting a stop to it. Five or six of the men who were watching the fight stepped forward to prevent the captain interfering, and threatened to strike him. The chief officer was assaulted severely and his left ear bitten to pieces by one of the crew. The police was immediately called for, and Constable Shew took the ringleader, the steward, and the man who assaulted the chief officer, to the lock up, the chief officer has been removed to the General Hospital for treatment where he now lies.—*Kurrachee Our Paper.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAW RELATING TO STAMP DUTIES.

(From a Supplement to the Bombay Government Gazette.)

(Concluded from our Monday's Paper.)

ARTICLES XLVII.—XLIX.—SCHEDULE A.

From Oudh it is noted that the explanations under the heading "Proper Stamp" in these Articles are insufficient. Under Articles 10 and 57, Promissory Notes are variously charged. Is it under Article 10 or Article 57 that Deeds under Article 47 are to be charged ? And, again, "ten times (what) annual payment ?" Is it not meant "the same Stamp as for a Bond for ten times the annual payment ?"

Mr. Hobhouse :—I think it clear that the entries under the heading Proper Stamps must be made more definite. Article 10 provides one series of Stamp Duty, and Article 57 quite another, for Promissory Notes. The Instruments defined in Article 47 have no affinity to the Promissory Note defined in Article 10 ; to the Promissory Note defined in Article 57 they have some affinity. Yet comparing the entries under "Proper Stamps" opposite to Article 47, 48, and 57, it would seem as if "the Promissory Note" intended in the entry opposite Article 47 was that defined in Article 10, and not that defined in Article 57.

The omission noted in the entry under "proper Stamp opposite Article 49 was probably an omission of the Printer

ARTICLE LIV.—SCHEDULE A.

From Oudh it is pointed out that no sufficient provision is made in this Article for those partitions in which the value of the property divided is not expressed, such value, too, being often not ascertainable, and it is suggested that either there be added a Clause to the Article similar to that under Article 25, or that an optional Stamp be prescribed, and having in view the provisions of Section 27 ; the latter amendment is perferred.

From Madras it is suggested that dissolutions of partnership and releases from further liability on the retirement or release of one partner of a Firm be made liable to Stamp Duty under this Article.

Mr. Hobhouse :—With reference to the suggestion from the Province of Oudh, I do not understand how any Deed of Partition of property can be executed without some express statement of the value of the shares divided ; certainly, no partition can be made by a Public Officer without such statement. However, if the fact is as stated in Oudh, a provision similar to that of Clause 2, Article 25, seem requisite.

A Deed of Dissolution or of Release would, I suppose, be of the nature of an agreement, and would as such be liable to Stamp Duty, but if separate Notification is required for such deeds, then Article 27 would seem the most fit Article under which to make the provision.

ARTICLE LXI.—SCHEDULE A.

The Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, would abolish the first exemption under this Article. He remarks, that it is generally used to cover letters acknowledging the receipt of money in payment of a debt, whereas the intention of the law was clear that it should cover simply the announcement of the safe arrival of a remittance and not its disposal also, and he notes that the English Stamp Act has no such exemption. The Board of Revenue remark that the exemption cannot legally be used in the way mentioned, and so would not abolish it.

Mr. Hobhouse :—I have reason to know that the exemption alluded to by the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, is very generally abused in the way he mentions. If you send a Cheque to any tradesman in Calcutta in payment of any Bill, he will acknowledge the Cheque as received in payment of the Bill by letter similar to and once when when I demanded a stamped receipt for a Bill paid in this way of a Firm doing a very large business, it was only given under protest, the Firm informing me that they were informed by their legal advisers that the Stamp Receipt was not required under the law.

I would not abolish the exemption, because I believe it to apply to the very large business done by Bankers and others in the way of receiving Cheques and the like, not as payments for any consideration given, but simply to credit of accounts, and these Cheques have already once paid Stamp Duty, but I would so word the exemption as to make it unmistakeably clear that it referred simply to "letter acknowledging the arrival" of Cheques and the like, and did not exempt from the proper Stamp Duty Bills in payment of which the Cheques, &

BUBBLES FROM BHOOTAN AND THE BRAHMAPOOTRA. By a Traveller.

(From the Pioneer.)

Even with only Bhootan, Assam, and the Cossya Hills in prospect, it is pleasant to find oneself "on the loose" for a couple of months in the winter, with a new country "to do." Such being my fate, I jotted down a few notes which may be interesting to friends in the north, who know about as much of Assam as a Cossya coolie does of Peshawur. Starting them on a fine frosty morning from Darjeeling, Kunchin Jinga frowning from its majestic height of 27,000 feet over the valleys of the Teesta and Runjeet, we determined to make for Dhalimkote then through the Teroi to Julpigoree, Cooch Behar, and Buxa, returning to Doobree on the banks of the Brahmapootra. Not being encumbered with tents, and baggage being limited to the actual necessaries of travellers, we were not accompanied by a long string of coolies, but the few we had were specimens of a race created to drive their more civilized employers distracted. The Lepcha cooly is a fine powerful creature of the flat-faced tribe, independent to a degree that makes him all but useless as a servant; no persuation, no money will induce the Lepchas to go out of their common routine or to travel a yard more than they consider their daily task. Our only hope was to send them well ahead; to have gone before them would in all probability ensure a bedless and supperless night, as their halting ground and ours usually differed, and our sufferings would to them have been a matter of perfect indifference. I had before travelled in these mountains, and knew well that patience and temper were the only coins current. Blarney was of no avail; their speech as far as we were concerned might as well have been Hebrew. Our only intercourse was of pretty much the same kind as Robinson Crusoe carried on with Friday on first acquaintance. My companion, whom, for convenience sake, I will call Jones, fresh from a better land where some thing like control, is exercised over those whose services you engage, had different ideas. For a day he bore the annoyance we experienced; I tried my best to instil into his mind that to punish them was to lose them; he fancied that I had caught the local infection and lost all independence. The second day was too much for him; our little tail had been sent on hours ahead; we loitered pleasantly along, sketching, botanising, and moralising over the future of the tea planters whose gardens studded the surrounding hills. About three miles on, we came upon our baggage deposited on the hill side, while the carriers were either cooking or visiting their friends in the adjacent villages. The absentees had the best of it, and Jones, with the anticipation of a bedless night, boiled at once.

> Rage o'ercame the injured Saxon,
> Right and left he planted blows,
> And the stalwart coolies rearwards
> Felt the power of Jones's toes.

Like a flock of frightened sparrows, they disappeared up the mountain, and we were in a fair way to become our own porters, had not an indigenous policeman come to our rescue, and by dint of promises "that my friend's Saxon peculiarities should not again be indulged in," collected our men and started them on their journey. The drubbing did them no harm, and the friendly peeler accompanied us. Our first march was to the river Teesta passing at about 12 miles the Rangeet river, the bridge over which during the Bhootan war was guarded by a wing of the loyal Poorneea regiment. This was a most important post, being the nearest point by which the Bhooteeas could have invaded British territory and attacked Darjeeling. Further or about five miles, comes its junction with the Teesta, and six miles below the junction was our first halting ground at a bridge which was guarded by a detachment. This like the Rungeet bridge was a most important point, as both rivers are deep and rapid, the Rungeet seldom fordable, the Teesta never, so that actually these two bridges, which could be destroyed in half an hour, were the only points a force could cross at. It was advisable not to destroy them unless absolutely necessary, as we had posts along the frontier extending to Dhalingkote, then a portion of Bhootan Proper, that is, until afterwards taken by General Dunsford's column. Our road during the first part of our march, lay through a succession of tea gardens, all suffering from want of labour, the trees being almost suffocated by the jungle which springs up with incredible speed. Where the forest had not been cleared, and Nature had never been tampered with, the mountain sides were impenetrable to the very edge of our track. The timbers were very fine, and the sal especially valuable, but the rocky bed of the river had proved too powerful an impediment to floating down logs from this neighbourhood; lower down it had been managed more successfully, and at Julpigoree there are hundreds of branches of trees cast upon the bank. So dense and interminable is the forest, that any force marching in these hills must halt upon the track, and each man either clear a location for his blanket or tent, or swing in a hammock from the boughs of a tree,—the last the most luxurious arrangement. But beware of leeches which drop from the branches, or the pipsa flies, whose bite is far worse than the musquitoe.

The officer in command of the picket at this place had cleared a pretty spot for his hut and men's lines. He shared the former with us, but ungratefully we christened it "Hurricane Hall." The walls and floor of split bamboo had no pretensions to be considered weather-tight. The wind and stream were howling a unsual concert, and a leopard, who the night before had carried off our host's dog claimed a share of the accommodation, pushing open the door of the hut in which we slept, but fortunately he bolted when he discovered that there were other inhabitants.

Early to bed and early to rise was our rule, but our host had a curious leaning towards readings from Tristram Shandy, to which he treated me before retiring to rest. I felt Uncle Toby was out of place, as I stood shivering in my night shirt and begged to retire, but the last sounds I heard were about tying knots in shoe strings, and the army swearing horribly in Flanders.

Our next march was nineteen miles, but our coolies were exchanged for a couple of mules sent for us with provisions for the servants by the civil officers at Dhalingkote. Our own mules, which we rode occasionally, had to be crossed over the river by a peculiar and very dangerous process. The river was about 150 yards wide, and a party with the end of a rope made of slips of bamboo knotted together was sent across the brisge, which was too fragile to bear the weight of a mule. The other end was tied round the anima.'s neck, and he was thrown *a droit*, launched into the stream and dragged over to the other side. Had a single knot in the bamboo rope given, nothing could have saved the animal—the stream was very strong, and the banks so precipitous, that if even able to swim accross he could not have landed. *Our* crossing was harsly less dangerous. The bridge was so narrow, that it hardly afforded footing; the roadway so weak, that your feet sank in at every step; while the whole structure composed entirely of bamboos and rattan poised high above the roaring torrent, swang to and fro with the breeze. Our mules reloaded, we commenced an ascent of about 3,000 feet in ten miles to Kalimpang. At present there is here only a small stockade intended for a police detachment, with a small monastery and a few huts, but as this locality has been mentioned as a suitable site for a station, it demands further notice. It is about 4,000 or 4,500 feet above the sea, and looked upon merely as a site, nothing could be better, extending as it does over a large extent of gradually sloping hill side, not many miles from where the Teesta, after leaving the hills, becomes navigable. Sites for any number of barracks could easily be found; roads could readily be made; wood and stone are abundant; and the rain-fall is said to be less than at Darjeeling. But even in January the heat there was very great: it is too much shut in from the North and West: it would never be a sanatarium, though a pleasant change from the plains. But why leave Darjeeling where so many lakhs have been expended? The advantages of Kalimpang are every where attainable in the Himalayas, and Darjeeling in many respects has greater advantages. Its greatest defect is being so confined, but this might be remedied if, as at other hill stations, the neighbouring roads were opened out, and bungalows for travellers available as at Simla. If roads were made in the neighbourhood, and a proper means of traffic existed between the foot of the hills and the Ganges, to say nothing of a continuation of the Eastern Bengal Railway through the rice granaries of Bengal, then I doubt much if Darjeeling would be found a mistake. In scenery and climate it is certainly equal to many of the stations, in the Northern Himalayas, and the water, which is excellent, does not produce bowel complaint, for which Simla and Kussowlee are so notorious. As for children, the rosy faces of those at the Jalpahar and Sinchal barracks are the best witnesses of the health they enjoy, a wonderful contrast to the wretched out-turn of a barrack in the plains. Again if any extension of the station be required, the Jackvar spur beyond Sinchal, and below it as far as the eye can reach towards Sonadha and Hope Town, the gradual slope afford every facility. But to return to Kalimpang, after partaking of the hospitality of a police officers and doing a bit of sketching, we started for the next police link on the frontier, called Paoungong, about ten miles, where we slept. The march was utterly uninteresting—all view being shut out by the unvaried forest; and but for a few Bhooteea with oranges, and here and there a small temple, there was not a sign of the country being inhabited. About, eight or ten miles to the northward is Dhumsong, said to be a thriving town to which the civil authorities from Dhalingkote have migrated, but as we were pressed for time, and were travelling twenty and twentyfive miles a day, we could not visit it.

Our third march from Darjeeling brought us to Dhalingkote, passing half way a stockade and rest houses at Jabor. The former was built with great labour, but with no eye to its military value, for it is commanded by high ground and dense forest to within twenty yards, and it is filled with thatched buildings which might be easily ignited. The descent from Jabor to the fort is by an almost impassable track down which it was impossible to ride and our mules even left to themselves, had difficulty in getting along. The view of the fort and pretty village of Ambiaen below it was most striking. It was here that Mr. Eden's mission received the first show of insolence from the Bhootan authorities, and a hint that his presence at Poonakha, the capital, was not wanted. Here the three roads from Darjeeling, Julpigoree and Poonakha meet, and it seems a pity to have abandoned, as a military post, a position of such importance geographically, and a fort which, if held by a handful of determined men would be as impracticable to assault as Aden or Gibraltar. It was taken by General Dunsford in 1865 with little loss as to killed or wounded except by an accident in one of the batteries, the explosion of a quantity of power causing the death of several officers and men, who are all buried on the scene of the catastrophe. The top of the mountain on which the fort is placed is about two hundred yards long and fifty across. In its present state it is a most miserable residence, being filled with thatched huts of all kinds. If once, ignited the inhabitants must take to immediate flight, but stone cottages might easily be substituted. Dhalingkote could never be an enviable residence; its climate, though at so low an elevation, is extremely disagreeable, and the air constantly saturated with damp. In fact seldom a day passes without a small rainfall and a few hours of envelopement in clouds.

Rats seem to be in great numbers. We were warned as to their predatory habits, but never dreamt they would presume to attack ourselves. My friend Jones was taught a lesson as to their ferocity: he awoke with one clinging to his nose the brute seemed at first not the least inclined to release his hold; and when we came to take stock of our losses, a riding whip had been nearly devoured and boots were toeless. While we vowed vengeance, they sat quietly in the corner wondering why they were disturbed. No sooner had the sleepy god been again invoked, than a clatter among the crokery proclaimed that what they could not devour had been destroyed. *Apropos* to crockery; the Bhooteeas are prolific in the dish and cup department, manufactured with ingenuity from the bamboo and with some attempt at taste. Water, milk, &c., are all carried in the eternal bamboo bucket, some of which I have seen nine inches in diameter inside, and without the slightest thing to indicate the original intention for which the bucket was intended.

The Bhooteeas are without exception, the filthiest of the human tribe; to get to leeward of a string of coolies is sickening; they never wash their clothes descend from father to son, alternately drenched with rain, or dried by the sun; their food is principally pork; their huts the essence of filth inside and out. I have been credibly informed that in many of their habits they are inferior to most classes of the lower animal creation. The flesh even of animals which have died from disease they eat with avidity. From the scarcity of women among them, each is the property of many husbands; marriage is unknown; and to this may be attributed the scarcity of children, and the decrease in the population.

They are without, so to speak, God in the world; after death the only monument to the memory is the inscription of their names on white, flags, which may be seen in every village. In the interior of the mountains it struck me that the people were cleaner and finer animals than in the neighbourhood of Sikim. The women certainly looked more ruddy; they have a strange habit of stringing all the money they have saved in the shape of necklaces reaching down to the waist. I have seen some with hundreds of rupees worth thus festooned about them, decreasing in length and value from the rupee to the two anna bit, of which the last was fastened round the neck. Over their heads too, they generally wear a sort of coronet covered with red cloth, on in which are sewn rough lumps of turquoise and amber. When neatly arranged, their attire is far from unbecoming; in addition to their necklaces they wear silver cases, something like a card case which generally is a little figure from which they draw some idea of a divinity. After leaving Dhalingkote, we were to make for Julpigoree distant forty-five miles, on the banks of the Teesta along which road our friends had laid relays of ponies but starting very early, we walked the last ten miles to the foot of the hills, passing through the village of Ambiaen, situated on a small level plateau, where are built the bazar and stables for a moment, and sure enough from among us out jumped an enormous leopard which had sneaked from the ravine into the long grass. He clawed one of the villagers cruelly down the back. A silver plaister set him all straight, but I registered a vow that nothing should ever attempt me again to look after tigers on foot.

Our route after leaving Julpigooree lay straight through the Dooars to Kooch Behar, a small independent state presided over by an infant Rajah, whose estate is administered during his minority by the British government. His so-called palace is about equal to a third-rate Chowringhee house, filled and surrounded by hundreds of hangers on of the lowest description. the whole of the Dooars seem very fertile,—tobacco, rice, mustard, hemp, and castor oil trees flourish with great luxuriance; but the population is so thin, that with the exception of just the neighbourhood of the villages, there is little land under cultivation. The army of the Cooch Behar State consists of a few hundreds of infantry with several pieces of artillery. This force was until lately commanded by a gallant native soldier from the Punjab, who had done fine service in Mooltan, the Mutiny, and lately in the Bhootan war, for which services Captain Hidayat Alli has been promoted to his present rank. He is an honest-hearted soldier, and not a little proud of his position. He told me his wish was to be made honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy. We were particularly anxious to see Buxa, the head quarters of the Bhootan field force during the last war. A splendid road has been made to the foot of the hills at Santorabaree which, we are informed, you would have found the previous year strewn with dead animals and men, proceeding to and from Buxa with provisions for the force. The fort, if we can so designate a wall enclosure, is situated on a rough guess about 3,000 feet above the sea, or perhaps more, flanked on each side by mountains which were guarded by pickets. From the height above the Bhooteas made an attack on Buxa, but were repulsed and driven from their stockade planted near a pass over the higher range above 3,000 feet above the plateau on which the fort stands. When it was determined to advance to Poonakha, an excellent road was made under immense engineering difficulties for about thirty miles, but as it was one part of the treaty that the Bhootan mountains were not to be tapped, this magnificent road is now all but useless except for traders passing into British territories to procure provisions. It seems doubtful whether as a military position Buxa is not a mistake, when held as it now is, by a single regiment. It is true that being without artillery the command of the fort could be taken little advantage of, but in a sanitary point of view it is not above the fever range of the swamps below. The climate is moderately cool; punkahs are never used, but in the rains the leeches and Pipsa flies are terribly annoying, not only so, but dangerous, the bites suppurating and becoming large open sores. On returning by Cooch Behar we found the Rajahs had sent ponies down the road for us to ride forty-five miles to the Bhramapootra, whence we were to do Assam. The bridges on the road were like the majority in Bengal dangerous even for a pony to cross. About five miles from the river, we came upon an unexpected and pleasant sight—a thriving clean, white—washed village the head quarters of the wealthy zemindar of Gowrepoor, who a spendthrift himself, is indebted to his manager for his prosperity. Arrived at the Bhramapootra, we found ourselves destined to be there detained until a steamer should arrive from Calcutta, on its upward trip. This cost us a delay of a week; but there were just enough waiting there to form a rubber; and although it was a nuisance, we were not much to be pitied. There was shooting in the neighbourhood; fowls in plenty; a telegraph office, and not bad scenery for those who were fond of sketching. At last, thanks to the kindness of the Commissioner who arrived in his steamer, we were released from our captivity and started up the fine river Bhramapootra to do Assam.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,—
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office—15 *Rue Bergere Paris*. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Boucharine (Russian), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Court Rate, London, at the following rates, viz:—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. do. at 1s. 12d. "
1 do. do. at 1s. 12¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10½d. "

INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 40,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credite to accounts, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGES.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 mos' sight above	£50	1s 11½d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	1s 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	1s 12d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s 12¼d.	"
On demand	.....	1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland do.	...)		
On Ireland do.	...)	1s. 10½d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months...	..	...	6 per cent.
6 do. ..	...	..	5 "
3 do. ...	...	..	4 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charges on purchases and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	1s 11½d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	1s 11¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s 12d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s 10½d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10½d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s 10½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s 10½d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are given out for sums under £50 Same under £50 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to terms of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BANDIES:—

		p	doz.
CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs	6	8 pts.
	Do. ..... "	12	0 qts
CHAMPAGNE..	Chateau Iquiem	20	
	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29	
	Roederer Carte blanche	33	
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18	
	Tres-Vieux	25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ash-, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.
Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

TENNENT'S BEER being sold cheap to make room for fresh stock, quarts capsuled, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do.	" Do.		40
Do.	" a Crown		30
Do.	" Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints ...		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			40
Do.	do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...			36
Do. Fine	" Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine	" Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown			
Do. Fine Still Red Seal			18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal			30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal			40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal			23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal			29
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Vino Fino			29
Do. Red Seal			37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			35
Claret Light Capsule			15
Do. do. Pints			8
Do. Yellow Seal			23
Do. Red Do. Pints ...			17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts			32
Port Black Seal			26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac			34
Do. Brand a Crown			24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
Dry Gin, Black Seal			18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts			36
Do. Pints			19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry			42
Maraschino			48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A BROWN & Co., who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry spa kling Wine.
20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.
Revd S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Ehenauer Benecke—			
		St. Estephe ..... at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	"	15	"
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18	"
Do.	Do. Ponlet Canet	"	25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		"	18	"
Champagne, Lelegard		"	25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 " " Pints " 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc... Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD C GNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... " 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do 15 do.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.
4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
6 do. " 3 per doz pts.
Marrian's Beer in Wood.....Rs. 80 per Hhd., just arrived ex *Fleur de Lis*.
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 29th May 1867.

IRISH WHISKEY.—DUNVILLES CELEBRATED V. R. WHISKEY Rs. 18 per Dozen. N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.
CLARETS.—Excellent bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen (to effect quick sales)
HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Goldick Rs. 25.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

BEER.—Wm. YOUNGER & Co.'s well-known INDIA PALE ALE:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne*, and *John Bright*, are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qrs.; Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Teur Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margeux do Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen. PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent In BOMBAY ..... from Messrs and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co. from Native Shopkeepers to Edulje Pallonjee Bottlewalla, " " POONA ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad Saugor " Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c..... } " Cursetjee & Co.
" Mhow ..... " " Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
" Ahmedabad & Guzerat " " Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ..... " " Hirjee & Co.
" Madras ..... " " Binny & Co.
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate; they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.
Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited)

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FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted) —Vol II. Maharashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE—The following CARRIAGES just received:—
1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.
1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.
2 very handsome and neat wire wicker work PONEY PHAETON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwar.
The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to
MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

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NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

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Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea.....	1	8	
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Twice Round the Clock.....	1	8	
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Berwick,—The Queen's Dwarf	1	8	
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Thompson, S.—Wild Flowers	1	8	
Cowcroft, Charles —The Roman Maiden	1	8	
Russell, W.—Romance of Military Life.....	1	8	
Lister, T. H.—Arlington.....	1	8	
Anderson, H. C.—The Improvisatore.....	1	8	
Smith, J. F.—The Prelate	1	8	
Thomson, Mrs.—The Chevalier.....	1	8